

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT SEATTLE

YVETTE BAILEY,

Plaintiff,

v.

ALPHA TECHNOLOGIES  
INCORPORATED, *et al.*,

Defendants.

CASE NO. C16-0727-JCC

ORDER

This matter comes before the Court on Defendant Grace Borsari's motion to enter judgment on her counterclaim (Dkt. No. 106). Having thoroughly considered the parties' briefing and the relevant record, the Court finds oral argument unnecessary and hereby GRANTS the motion for the reasons explained herein.

**I. BACKGROUND**

Plaintiff Yvette Bailey ("Bailey") sued her former employers alleging, among other things, that she was wrongfully terminated in violation of public policy. (Dkt. No. 30 at 13.) Defendant Grace Borsari ("Borsari") made a counterclaim alleging Bailey breached three promissory notes when she failed to repay \$6,400 Borsari had loaned her. (Dkt. No. 31 at 10.) On September 17, 2017, the Court issued a partial order for summary judgment, dismissing all but one of Bailey's claims against Defendants and granting summary judgment in favor of

1 Borsari on her breach of contract counterclaim. (Dkt. No. 60 at 14–15.) The Court did not issue a  
2 separate judgment for any of the claims it resolved on summary judgment.

3 The parties proceeded to trial on Bailey’s remaining claim. At the close of Bailey’s case,  
4 the Court granted Defendants’ motion for judgment as a matter of law. (Dkt. No. 99.) On  
5 November 14, 2017, the Court entered a judgment which stated: “In accordance with the Court’s  
6 summary judgment Order dated September 19, 2017 and the Court’s Order granting Defendant’s  
7 motion for judgment as a matter of law dated November 14, 2017, Plaintiff’s claims are  
8 dismissed with prejudice as to all Defendants.” (Dkt. No. 100.) The judgment did not reference  
9 Borsari’s counterclaim. (*Id.*) Borsari filed the present motion on December 13, 2017, asking the  
10 Court to enter a final judgment on her counterclaim. (Dkt. No. 106.) Based on the terms of the  
11 promissory notes, Borsari seeks the unpaid principle (\$6,400), pre-judgment interest (\$720), and  
12 reasonable attorney fees (\$5000), for a total of \$12,120. (*Id.* at 3.)

## 13 **II. DISCUSSION**

14 Bailey argues that the Court should not award Borsari attorney fees because her motion is  
15 untimely. (Dkt. No. 112 at 2.)<sup>1</sup> Bailey asserts that the Court’s summary judgment order issued in  
16 September represented a final judgment on Borsari’s counterclaim. (*Id.*) Because the Federal  
17 Rules of Civil Procedure require a motion for attorney fees to be filed within 14 days of  
18 judgment, Bailey argues that Borsari failed to timely move for attorney fees. (*Id.* at 2–3.) Borsari  
19 counters that the Court never entered a final judgment on her counterclaim because its summary  
20 judgment order did not include a separate judgment and the Court’s post-trial judgment only  
21 addressed Bailey’s claims. (Dkt. No. 106 at 3–4.)

### 22 **A. Timeliness of Borsari’s Motion for Attorney Fees**

23 Under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, a judgment “includes a decree and any order  
24 from which an appeal lies.” Fed R. Civ. P. 54(a). Except in circumstances not applicable to this

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26 <sup>1</sup> In her motion, Bailey does not object to Borsari’s request for the unpaid principle or  
prejudgment interest.

1 case, “[e]very judgment and amended judgment must be set out in a separate document.” Fed. R.  
2 Civ. P. 58(a). A motion for attorney fees must “be filed no later than 14 days after the entry of  
3 judgment” unless a statute or court order provides otherwise. Fed. R. Civ. P. 54(d)(2).

4 Applying the above rules to this case, the Court concludes that a final judgment has not  
5 been entered on Borsari’s counterclaim, and her motion for attorney fees is therefore timely. The  
6 Court’s summary judgment order did not represent a judgment because it was not set out in a  
7 separate document, and the Court did not expressly state in its order that its grant of summary  
8 judgment on Borsari’s counterclaim represented a final judgment. Bailey’s assertion that the  
9 Court’s summary judgment order represents a final judgment conflicts with Federal Rule of Civil  
10 Procedure 54(b) which states in pertinent part:

11 when an action presents more than one claim for relief . . . or when multiple parties  
12 are involved, the court may direct entry of a final judgment as to one or more, but  
13 fewer than all, claims or parties only if the court expressly determines that there is  
14 no just reason for delay. Otherwise, any order or other decision, however  
15 designated, that adjudicates fewer than all the claims or rights and liabilities of  
fewer than all the parties does not end the action as to any of the claims or parties  
and may be revised at any time before the entry of a judgment adjudicating all the  
claims and all the parties’ rights and liabilities.

16 The Court’s summary judgment order did not represent a final judgment because it neither  
17 adjudicated all of the parties’ claims nor expressly stated that it was directing final judgment on  
18 Borsari’s counterclaim. In addition, the Court’s post-trial judgment does not represent a final  
19 judgment of Borsari’s counterclaim because the judgment only made reference to Bailey’s  
20 claims against the Defendants.<sup>2</sup> In the face of this silence, Borsari appropriately filed her motion  
21 for final judgment on her counterclaim. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 58(d) (“[a] party may request that  
22 judgment be set out in a separate document as required by Rule 58(a)”). Since the Court has not  
23 entered a final judgment, Borsari’s motion for attorney fees is timely. Fed. R. Civ. P. 54(d)(2).

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26 <sup>2</sup> The Court further notes that neither its summary judgment order nor post-trial judgment  
specified the amount for which Bailey was liable to Borsari for breach of the promissory notes.

1           **B. Reasonableness of Attorney Fees**

2           Borsari asks the Court to award \$5000 dollars in attorney fees. (Dkt. No. 106 at 5.) The  
3 promissory notes signed by Bailey provided for the recovery of reasonable attorney fees  
4 “incurred by the Lender in any suit, action, or appeal, in connection with collection . . . .” (Dkt.  
5 No. 52 at 223–26.) The Court determines the reasonableness of attorney fees by using the  
6 lodestar method, which multiplies the number of hours reasonably expended on the claim by a  
7 reasonable hourly rate. *Univ. of Washington v. Gov't Employees Ins. Co.*, 404 P.3d 559, 574  
8 (Wash. Ct. App. 2017). The Court can adjust the lodestar amount by considering other factors  
9 such as the skill needed to perform the legal service provided and the results obtained. *Crest Inc.*  
10 *v. Costco Wholesale Corp.*, 115 P.3d 349, 356 n. 17 (2005) (listing relevant factors).

11           In support of her motion, Borsari’s counsel provided a detailed breakdown of the hours  
12 spent litigating her counterclaim. (Dkt. No. 107-2.) Borsari’s counsel asserts 14 hours were  
13 expended, by four attorneys of varying experience. (Dkt. Nos. 107-1, 107-2.) When the total  
14 hours are applied to the requested \$5000 fee award, the hourly rate is \$357 an hour.<sup>3</sup> Applying  
15 the lodestar method, the Court concludes that this amount is reasonable considering the  
16 experience of the attorneys, nature of the legal service provided, and Borsari’s success on  
17 summary judgment. Finally, the Court notes that Bailey did not question the reasonableness of  
18 the attorney fees sought by Borsari.

19           **III. CONCLUSION**

20           For the foregoing reasons, Defendant’s motion for entry of judgment (Dkt. No. 106) is  
21 GRANTED. The Court ORDERS and ADJUDGES that Plaintiff Yvette Bailey, as a result of her  
22 breach of three promissory notes, is liable to Defendant Grace Borsari for the following amounts:

- 23           1. \$6,400 in unpaid principle;  
24           2. \$720 in prejudgment interest;

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26           <sup>3</sup> Borsari voluntarily reduced the total fee request from \$8,043.30 to \$5,000. (Dkt. No.  
106 at 7.)

1 3. \$5000 in attorney fees.

2 Bailey's total liability is \$12,120. A separate judgment will follow this order.

3 DATED this 2nd day of January 2018.

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7 John C. Coughenour  
8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE  
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